

alb. 8. *uniflora* } one-flowered
 Stellaria Walt. }

It is, therefore, evident that we must replace *Arenaria brevifolia* Nutt. ex Torr. & Gray (1838) by *A. uniflora* (Walt.) Muhl. (1813).—M. L. FERNALD AND B. G. SCHUBERT.

NOMENCLATURAL AND OTHER NOTES ON MOSSES

HERBERT HABEEB

FOR a number of years the writer has been collecting and studying North American mosses. Although the mosses of the region have received an excellent and exhaustive treatment in Dr. A. J. Grout's *Moss Flora of North America North of Mexico*, some problems still exist; and in the following discussion the author hopes to clarify a few, or at least to bring them to the consideration of others.

PYLAISIA Bry. Eur. fasc. **46-47** (1851).

Pylaisia Bry. Eur. is a later homonym of the orthographic variant *Pilaisaea* Desvaux, Jour. Bot. **5**: 24 (1814) (1813?). It would, therefore, seem desirable to include it on the list of *nomina generica conservanda proposita* for the *Musci*.

PYLAISIA POLYANTHA Bry. Eur., var. **Jamesii** (Sull. & Lesq.), comb. nov. *Pylaisia Jamesii* Sull. & Lesq. *Schedae ad Musci* Bor. Am. Ed. **2**: 63 (1865). *Pylaisiella polyantha Jamesii* (Sull.) E. G. B. Bull. Torrey Club **23**: 230 (1896).

I agree with Mrs. E. G. Britton's allocation of a varietal status to *P. Jamesii*, I find that the chief distinguishing character, number of quadrate alar cells present on the leaves, proves to be a variable one, sometimes on leaves from the same plant. In our locality plants closest to *P. polyantha*, having leaves with relatively few quadrate alar cells, usually grow on rock-ledge; while plants of the var. *Jamesii*, having numerous quadrate alar cells on the leaves, grow on trees.

THELIA ASPRELLA Sull., var. **Lescurii** (Sull.), stat. nov. *Thelia Lescurii* Sull. Mosses U. S. 60 (1856); Sull. in Sull. & Lesq. *Schedae ad Musci* Bor. Am. Ed. **1**: 54 (1856).

Here the differences, namely relative degree of marginal ciliation in the leaves and the habitat, separating *Thelia asprella*

from *Thelia Lescurii* are not, in my opinion, of specific rank. In this case it would seem that the degree of marginal ciliation in the leaves is associated with the habitat.

DICRANUM SCOPARIUM Hedw., forma **alatum** (Barnes apud Röll), stat. et comb. nov. *Dicranum Bonjeani* DeNot., var. *alatum* Barnes apud Röll, Bot. Centralb. **44**: 386 (1890); *Separat-Abdruck* 2 (1890). *D. alatum* Grout, Moss Flora N. Am. **1**: 88 (1937). *D. scoparium* approaching *Bonjeani* or *D. Bonjeani* approaching *scoparium* on herbarium specimens, various authors.

The plants here placed occur much more commonly in the Northeast than either typical *D. scoparium* or typical *D. Bonjeani*. *D. Bonjeani* being admittedly a subspecies (whatever that is in the study of *Musci*) of *D. scoparium*, I see no reason why the intermediate form should be kept under *D. Bonjeani*.

FISSIDENS ADIANTHOIDES Hedw., forma **immarginatus** (Lindb. apud Lesq. & James), stat. nov. *Fissidens adiantoides* Hedw., var. *immarginatus* Lindb. apud Lesq. & James, Man. Mosses N. Am. 88 (1884). *Fissidens adiantoides* Hedw., (var. *immarginatus*) Barnes, Bot. Gaz. **12**: 27 (1887).

Though the character of no perceptible border even at times does not hold for all of the leaves on an individual plant, the student will find it occasionally convenient to name a specimen forma *immarginatus*. Hedwig, in the *Species Muscorum*, 1801, the starting point for nomenclature in the *Musci*, spells the specific name "*adianthoides*" not "*adiantoides*".

CAMPTOTHECIUM NUTTALLII (Wils.) Bry. Eur. ex Macoun, Cat. Can. Plants **6**: 188 (1892).

Students wishing to use the name, *Camptothecium Nuttallii*, will have to cite it as shown or in some other form, for the combination was not made in the *Bryologia Europaea*. It was only indicated by a reference of the name, *Hypnum Nuttallii* Wils., to the new genus, *Camptothecium*. Sullivant, Lesquereux and James, and others made the combination, but only in synonymy. Their combinations are not valid according to article 40 of the International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature. Although Grout, in the *Moss Flora of North America*, wrote *Homalothecium Nuttallii* (Wils.) Grout, the combination was made earlier and should be given as *Homalothecium Nuttallii* (Wils.) Jaeger & Sauerbeck, *Adumbratio* **2**: 376 (1876-77).

PLAGIOPUS OEDERI (Brid.) Limpr., forma **alpinus** (Schwaegr.), stat. et comb. nov. *Bartramia Oederi*, β . var. *alpina* Schwaegr. Species Muscorum Suppl. **1: 2: 50** (1816). *B. Oederi*, β . var. *condensata* Brid. Musc. Rec. Suppl. **3: 87** (1817). *Plagiopus serratus* Brid. Bry. Univ. **1: 596** (1826). *Plagiopus Oederi*, var. *condensatus* Limpr. Deutschl. Laubm. **2: 550** (1893).

This form, condensed by a xerophytic habitat, has been collected by the writer from the canyon at Grand Falls, New Brunswick.

This is also an amusing case. For Bridel, in his *Bryologia Universa*, described as a new genus and species, *Plagiopus serratus* and yet maintained *Bartramia Oederi*, var. *condensata* in this same publication. Later authors showed the former to be synonymous with the latter (see Paris, Index Bryologicus Ed. 1). Recent authors segregate from *Bartramia* the species *Plagiopus Oederi* (Brid.) Limpr. And, Grout, in the Moss Flora of North America, gives *Plagiopus serratus* Brid. as the type-species of the genus, *Plagiopus*. So, we end up with a synonym acting as a type-species. I, therefore, propose that *Plagiopus Oederi* (Brid.) Limpr. be taken up as the type-species of the genus, *Plagiopus*.

DITRICHUM FLEXICAULE (Schwaegr.) Hampe, forma **Estellae**, forma nova. Plantae parvulae caespitosae; caulibus superne flagelliformis cum foliis minimis.—Plants small, crowded; upper stem-parts forming long, slender, brittle, flagellae with reduced leaves.—NEW BRUNSWICK: Grand Falls, ledges in canyon, *Habeeb* 286, May 5, 1944.

This is an extremely reduced form growing in exposed ledge-cracks that are flooded at high water. The plants each year push out new flagellae which are in turn swept away.

GRIMMIA APOCARPA Hedw., var. ALPICOLA (Hedw.) Hartm., forma **papillosa** (Jones apud Grout), comb. nov. *Grimmia alpicola* Hedw., var. *rivularis* (Brid.) Broth., forma *papillosa* Jones apud Grout, Moss Flora N. Am. **2: 14** (1933).

I must say that I agree with Dr. Geneva Sayre's views in her discussion of *Grimmia alpicola* Hedw. in the *Bryologist* **49: 3-7** (1946). Here, she supports a varietal rank for *G. alpicola*. Yet, this leaves forma *papillosa* "in the air", so to speak—hence the above combination. From specimens named by Dr. Grout and the description itself, it is hard to see why in the first place forma *papillosa* was under var. *rivularis*, as it is more closely

related to typical *G. alpicola*, from which it differs only in the extreme papillation of the costa and leaf towards the leaf-apex.

GRIMMIA WRIGHTII (Sull.) Aust., var. **Rauei** (Aust.), stat. nov. *Grimmia (coscinodon) Rauei* Aust. Bull. Torrey Club **6**: 46 (1875). *Coscinodon Raui* (Aust.) Lesq. & James, Man. Mosses N. Am. 155 (1884).

The chief difference between the species and variety is the erose denticulation of the upper leaf-margin found in *G. Wrightii* and margins nearly entire in *G. Rauei*. Again a variable character.

GRIMMIA DONIANA Sm. Flora Brit. **3**: 1198 (1804).

By such specimens, descriptions and plates (see the *Bryologia Europaea* plates 249, 250, 251) as have been seen, and allowing for a little variation in capsule-lids and basal leaf-cells, I cannot separate *Grimmia montana* Bry. Eur. and *Grimmia alpestris* Nees from *Grimmia Doniana*. It could be that I lack the *grim* judgment of a *Grimmia* specialist, as I fail to see much difference between a calyptra of several near equal slits, said to be mitri-form, and a calyptra of several slits with one slit longer than the others, said to be cucullate.

GRAND FALLS, NEW BRUNSWICK

HOLCUS MOLLIS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—An unfamiliar grass collected by me on 19 July, 1949, in low ground by the Maine Central Railroad in Columbia, N. H., precisely matches herbarium specimens and the description in A. S. Hitchcock's *Manual of the Grasses of the United States* (1935), 301 (and fig. 595), of *Holcus mollis* L. (*Ginannia mollis* (L.) Bubani), a species recently adventive from Europe. Hitchcock records its occurrences in America as reaching from Washington to California, with stations also reported from Lewis County, N. Y., and on ballast at Camden, N. J. The Gray Herbarium and the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club show no previously collected specimens from the Eastern United States. This species has panicles rather smaller than those of *H. lanatus*, and the awn of its second floret is exserted and geniculate, instead of hook-like as in *H. lanatus*.—ARTHUR STANLEY PEASE, Harvard University.